

OFFICIAL SYMBOLS OF MANITOBA



Coat-of-Arms

of

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

REPRODUCED on the cover is the Coat-of-arms of the Province of Manitoba, assigned by Dominion order-in-council on August 2, 1870—shortly after Manitoba became a province. Thirty-five years later, the province received a Royal Warrant for the Coat-of-arms. Text of the warrant is reproduced below.

The province's Coat-of-arms appears on official documents of the province, on stationery, on road signs, in provincial buildings—wherever the symbol of the province is appropriate.

The Royal Warrant

SEAL

Edward R W 1

EDWARD the Seventh by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Our Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order, Greeting:

WHEREAS by virtue of and under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in the Twenty ninth year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria entitled The British North America Act 1867, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for The Queen by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on an Address from the House of Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory or either of them into the Union of Canada: And Whereas The Queen did by Her Royal Proclamation bearing date of the twenty third day of June 1870 declare, ordain and command that from and after the fifteenth day of July 1870 the said North Western Territory and the said Rupert's Land should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada: And Whereas by virtue of and under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in the Thirty Fourth year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria entitled "The British North America Act 1871," it was (amongst other things) enacted that certain Acts passed by the Parliament of Canada and entitled respectively "An Act for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory when united with Canada" and "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, and to establish and provide for the government of The Province of Manitoba," shall be and be deemed to be valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever from the date at which they respectively received the Assent in The Queen's name, of the Governor General of the said Dominion of Canada.

And inasmuch as it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that for the greater honour and distinction of the said Province of Manitoba certain Armorial Ensigns should be assigned thereto.

KNOW YE therefore that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and do by these Presents grant and assign for The Province of Manitoba the Armorial Ensigns following that is to say "Vert on a Rock a Buffalo statant proper, on a Chief Argent the Cross of St. George," as the same are in the Painting hereunto annexed more plainly depicted to be borne for the said Province on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.



OUR COAT OF ARMS

THE OFFICIAL COAT OF ARMS OF THE CITY OF ST. JAMES WAS UNVEILED AT A CEREMONY IN THE CITY HALL, SEPTEMBER 11, 1958.

BENEATH A BLUE BANNER, CARRYING THE NAME "THE CITY OF ST. JAMES", THE MAPLE LEAF WAS INCORPORATED TO MAKE THE COAT OF ARMS DISTINCTLY CANADIAN. THE DESIGN IS BASED ON THE HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES OF ST. JAMES. THE HISTORICAL PORTION, COLORED GOLD, DEPICTS THE OLD "RED RIVER TRAIL", NOW THE MAIN THOROUGHFARE, AND THE INDIANS WHO CAMPED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE ASSINIBOINE. THE MODERN PORTION, COLORED BLUE, INDICATES THE FACT THAT ST. JAMES HAS BECOME KNOWN AS "THE AIRPORT CITY", HENCE THE AIRPLANE AND THE TERMINAL BUILDINGS. THE MOTTO "ENTERPRISE" WAS CHOSEN AFTER DILIGENT SEARCH, TO DESCRIBE THE PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF ST. JAMES AND THE QUALITIES OF ITS CITIZENS.

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you Henry Duke of Norfolk to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong do require and command that this Our Concession and Declaration be recorded in Our College of Arms in order that Our Officers of Arms and all other Public Functionaries whom it may concern may take full notice and have knowledge thereof in their several and respective departments.

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant:

GIVEN at Our Court of St. James's this Tenth
day of May 1905, in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command

(Signed) Alfred Lyttelton

I hereby certify that the foregoing Copy of the Royal Warrant Assigning Armorial
Emblems to the Province of Manitoba is faithfully extracted from the Records of the College
of Arms, London. As witness my hand at the said College this twenty second day of
June 1905.

A. S. Scott-Gatty

Carter

The Floral Emblem



(Courtesy Manitoba Horticultural Society)

*"The flower known botanically as the anemone patens and popularly called the crocus,
shall be adapted as and deemed to be the floral emblem of the Province."*

—Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1940, Chap. 77.

The school children of Manitoba chose the province's floral emblem. They were asked to vote for the flower which best represented the province, and a majority voted for the crocus. Second choice in the voting was the prairie lily; third was the wild rose.

The Great Seal of Manitoba



THIS is a replica of the Great Seal of the Province of Manitoba, authorized by an order-in-council dated December 1, 1903, which provided "That the Great Seal consist of a seal, colored gold, two-and-three-quarter inches in diameter, bearing an impression of the Coat-of-arms encircled by the words 'The Great Seal of the Province of Manitoba' "".

The Great Seal is used on letters patent and other documents of great public importance, such as those testifying to the appointment of Ministers of the Crown, the establishment of Royal Commissions, the appointment of Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, Notaries Public, and other officials. Documents of this nature bear the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor, and of the Provincial Secretary, who is by law custodian of the Great Seal.

Other provincial documents are often executed under the seals of the various departments of government, which are similar to the Great Seal, except that they are smaller, with the wording around the margin reading "Seal of the Department of".

Forging of any of these seals is a criminal offence under the laws of Canada, and constituted high treason under British law until recently.